THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,318, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 32 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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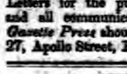

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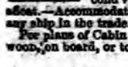
Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd July 1862.



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23rd, June 1862.

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WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship PORTLAND, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on Board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

23rd, June 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship SALSETTE, (1,200 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain G. C. BUSSE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 12th July, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for Trieste.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Thursday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN (2,300 Tons and 520 H. P.) Captain N. J. SHORROWS, will be despatched for the above Ports on Monday the 14th July at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

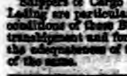
Last Shipping day THURSDAY, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 10th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and receipts should be in Office by noon of SATURDAY the 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and condition as of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.



Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship SALSETTE, (1,200 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain G. C. BUSSE, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at noon, from Mazagon.

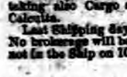
Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 8th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 8th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and receipts should be in Office by noon of 9th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.



FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR BIGGINSON to Kurrachee, after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Calcutta*, from London, are requested to send Boats to receive the Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain HAYES will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *Calcutta*.

Bombay, 4th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Forest Rights*, Captain THOMSON, from London, are requested to send off boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain THOMSON.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Portland*, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats off for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

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CONSIGNEES per Ship *John Temperly*, from London, are requested to send Boats off for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

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CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Granville*, from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

June 25, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Mary Stenhouse* are hereby informed that the undersigned have been instructed to claim a deposit of 7 per cent. on values of the Cargo taken in Liverpool on account of General Average payable.

The Average Bond and List of values are to be seen at the Office of the undersigned, who will countersign the usual Orders for delivery on receiving the required deposit; and Freight, in cases where such is due.

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Mary Stenhouse*.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of the late Mr. HENRY SCOTT in our Firm, ceased on 31st December 1861, and that of Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., on 30th ultimo.

Mr. ALEXANDER STEWART, and Mr. HENRY MAXWELL, have been admitted Partners from this date.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
(Branch Firm),
FINLAY & Co.,
Kurrachee.

Bombay, 1st July 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS having any claim against the Estate of the late Assistant Surgeon W. H. BRICE, late of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will forward the same to the President Committee of Adjustment, on or before the 20th instant, after which date no claims will be admitted.

FRED. KNIGHT, Captain,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Poorundhur, 3rd July 1862.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Indian Branch of this Society have the satisfaction to announce that the Society has been enabled to make a reduction of 45 per cent. on the Annual Premium on all Policies entitled to participation.

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Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has started in business as a Mess, Commission and General Agent, and will be happy to receive orders for the purchase, or sale of Stores, Goods of all kinds, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Boats, Yachts &c. He also undertakes to clear Baggage through the Custom House, to provide Domestic Servants, and to render any other service in connection with his profession to those who will be good enough to favor him with their instructions.

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CHARLES LEGGETT,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

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HERBERT & Co.

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N. B.—Each Concertina is fitted into a neat Mahogany box, with lock and key.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have on commission sale, a complete set of INSTRUMENTS for a brass Band, by Boosey, the whole of which are nearly new, (having been but recently purchased by the Officers of one of H. M.'s Regiments, that has lately been disbanded,) and are offered with other necessary accompaniments for a Band, at Rs. 700.

P. S.—The above are on view at their Fort Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, Tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A.M.

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LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

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3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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Bombay, 17th June 1862.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

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Also two Houses and two Shops to let in the Fort.

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3 Broughams; 1 Mailcoach; 3 Horses, one nice Buggy &c., &c.

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ICE.

ICE FACTORY, GIRGAUM.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY next, the Seventh July, Ice will be sold at the Factory Sale Room, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., on Week Days and from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. on Sundays.

Price 9 pice per lb.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their table with covers for drinking glasses &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for HERBERT & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, June 23rd 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHORTLY will arrive from England per Ship *Nile*, a small consignment of PITTS' PATENT TONIC, (Aerated Quinine) WATER. PITTS' LONDON SODA WATER and LEMONADE, consigned to us, the undersigned.

TESTIMONIAL FROM DR. HASSALL,

74, Wimpole St., Cavendish Square, London.

"I have carefully analysed Pitts' Tonic Water; the idea of combining a Tonic like Quinine with an aerated water is a good one, and the practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out have been entirely overcome in this preparation.

"It is a pleasant refreshing Tonic, and invigorating beverage, strengthening to the digestive organs, and calculated to promote appetite; it is also an excellent restorative to the stomach weakened by any excess or indulgence.

"From its composition and properties Pitts' Tonic Water ought to a great extent to supersede the use of Soda and other Aerated Waters."

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London.

Manufactory, 28, Wharf Rd., City Rd., London.
ESTABLISHED 1790.

Agent for Bombay.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st July 1862.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

AN INDIAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, published at Bombay, and now in its 4th vol., contains a vast number of most interesting papers on a great variety of subjects (chiefly Indian)—political, literary, professional, topographical, and statistical.

READ THE "LETTERS ON AMATEUR ACTING from CAPTAIN SOCK BUSKIN to his Nephew ENSIGN O'TRIGGER;" all ye who would be Actors! "THE COROREA QUADRIGEMINA"—the Campaign in Central India Romanced! and "THE HAUNTED HOUSE"—the best tale of its class ever published in India!—all which and now appearing, in addition to numerous attractive articles, &c., many of them from the pens of some of India's ablest writers.

The No. for this month (July), the 3rd of vol. 4 contains:—1, Newdegate for 1861 (on "Essays & Reviews"); 2, Jottings from my Diary; Extract I.; 3, Capt. Sock Buskin's Letter No. 2, on Amateur Acting; 4, The Corporea Quadrigemina, Chapters 17 and 18; 5, Mr. Gordon's Notes on Knight's Edition of Shakspeare's Plays, No. 6, 'The Tempest'; 6, Evening—lines by a young Lady who perished during the Mutinies; 7, The Deccan; 8, British Railway Statistics; 9, The Horrors—a Sketch, with a moral; 10, Lines on the Future; 11, Peter Pyper's Pen and-ink Pictures of Passing People—No. 8. The Devonshy Attached Couple: 12, Moslem Hospitality—translated from the Persian; 13, A Pushto Dictionary—a review of Captain Raverty's book; 14, An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune, Chapter 2; 15, The Amalgamation Muddle, as it stands in 1862; 16, The Doomed House, a tale, Chapters 5 and 6; 17, The 10th of June, 1815; 18, Hill Sanitaria of Western India—Panchgunny, near Mahableshwur; 19, Military Matters—from a London Correspondent.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 20; SINGLE NOS. Rs. 2 each;—*prepaid by post in India.*

The *Miscellany*, now nearly two years in existence, enlogised by the Press of India almost without exception, and admitted by all who have read successive Nos., to be quite equal to most English magazines, while its contents have at the same time been pronounced by great and more immediate interest to the reader in India, does not yet meet its expences! The support of the public is respectfully solicited. All the Back Nos. are in print, and may be had either loose, in Sets, or in Volumes, neatly bound in Cloth.

Subscribers' Names registered, and payments received, by Messrs. LEGGE & Co., Calcutta; The Manager of the *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra; Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Lahore; Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; and the Publishers, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Now Received.

FRESH WATER COLOURS by WINSOR and Newton in tubes.
DRAWING PENCILS by WOOLEY and ROWNEY.
FLAT PENCILS by ELLIOTT.
HOGTOOLS, best assorted.
FABER'S Coloured Pencils.
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SABLES, SIBERIAN AND CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
BLOCKS AND BLACK SKETCH BOOKS.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER [illegible] by J. J. Stone and Co. [illegible]
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and Bottle:—

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Guinness's Stout in ditto. ditto.
Dunbar's ditto in Quarts.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilman stores of every description, in good condition.
Price Lists of Wines, Spirits &c., immediately furnished on application.
Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.
24, Apollo Street.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex *Portland*.
Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

WINES, at the following prices for cash.

	per dozen.
Spencer and Buddens Superior Pale Sherry..Rs.	22
George Duncan & Co. do. do. ... „	20
Good Dinner Sherry ..... „	18

NASMYTH MACDONALD & Co.
Bombay, 28th June 1862.

FOR SALE—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret	No. 2 at Rs.		26	p. ds.
Ditto	Flats	„ „	„ 14	„
Ditto	„	No. 3 „	„ 20	„
Ditto	Pints	„ „	„ 11	„
Ditto	„	No. 4 „	„ 16	„

LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—
Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c. direct from Bordeaux:—
Superior "St. Estephe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Lboville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçoa.....
Maraschino.....
Anisette.....
} Liqueurs.
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.
Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	30
Amontillado, Red	30
Fine Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	30
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Genuine, ... 18 Pints	28
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	16

Liqueurs

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 7th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

No business of any moment was done on Saturday, but buyers were holding out for higher rates.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0d/1d. to 3d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.0/16d.to0/16 l.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	T. B. closed.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	44 with divd.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs.8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
ElphinstoneLandCompany	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs.375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 250 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 50 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 325 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 325 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 94½
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 230	Nominal
Carolus.....	,, 250	do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227	do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205	
Bar Silver	,, 106½ to 107	
Gold Leaf	,, 16-4 to 16-6	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seeds).....£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 3s. 6d.
" (Seeds).....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To Hull .....£2 3s. 0d.
To China.....No offers.
To Clyde.....Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 5TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	248 to 250
New Surat	,,	250 to 252
New Dhollera, and Bhownagger	,,	250 to 251
New Oomrawuttee	,,	238 to 240
New Comptа, ...	,,	240 to 241
New Dharwar Sea-ginned	,,	321 to 322
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	232 to 233
New Veraval	,,	233 to 233
Khandeish	,,	225 to 228
New Poratacee	,,	233 to 234
New Accote	,,	250 to 252
New Mangalore	,,	233 to 234

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-8 to 6-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat, ... ,, 7-6 to 7-7 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... ,, 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... ,, 37 to 38 nominal.
,, 26 to 27

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do..... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 29th May 1861. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEIJUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and RHINECROSS.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to endorse on the undermentioned Establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	2s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per c per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.		"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.		"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.		"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.		"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	o.
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	o.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	o.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 4	Celuta	Hayes	London 1 Jan.
5	Tilly (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee 3 July.
	Sir E. Perry.....	Jenkins	Singapore 20 April

INTELLIGENCE.—Per barque *Sir E. Perry*, from Singapore and Pinang.—On the 8th June, spoke the British barque *Sir Ecwards* from Calcutta bound to London, 36 days out Lat. 00-16 N. Long. 91-34 East.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To.
July 5	Tarnah	Amy	Liverpool.
	Douglas Castle.....	Steele	Liverpool.
6	Alice	Coleman	Calcutta.
	Argonaut.....	White	Liverpool.
	Shand	Carmen	Liverpool.
	Union	Skillin.....	Hull.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. S. N. Company's steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. and Miss Lane and 50 natives.

Per barque *Sir E. Perry*, from Singapore and Penange.—1 Native Officer, 2 Natives, 2 Negroes, and 25 Privates of H. M. 20th M. N. I. Guard over 50 Convicts ; 16 Convicts died from natural causes during the voyage.

Commenced Loading.

Ship *Golconda*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Wa Cloud.—1,357 bundles and 10,404 bars Iron, 460 bundles Nails, 493 cases Machinery, 1 bundle Leather, 818 casks Alum, 6 casks Glasses, 405 packages Merchandise, 397 casks Beer, 40 bundles and 6 bags Steel, 164 crates Earthenware, 51 casks Hardware, 16 packages and 57 coils Cordage, 80 barrels and 100 hhds. Ale, 80 barrels Porter, 10 bundle Twists, 20 boxes Thread, 198 barrels Coal Tar, 26 bales Cotton Yarn, 200 keg Red Lead, 10 cases Frame Felt, 48 casks Bottles, 50 barrels British Bottled Wine, 30 bags Corks, 250 cases Cider, 14 casks Sulphate of Copper, 18 cases Plain Cotton.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 5th JULY 1862.

For London.

Earl of Balcarras.—21 bales Goat Skins, 414 corges, Shaik Poolny Mahomed Moyedin and Co.

Istamboul.—50 cases Cowries, 164½ cwt. 6 lbs., C. Mascarenhas and Co. ; 100 packages Cloves 23½ cwt., Ranchord Naronjee.

For Liverpool.

Morning Light.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Ajmeer.—178 bales Cotton, 623 cwt., Kursondass Madhowdass.

Arabian.—325 bales Cotton, 1,137¼ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Nundoo Jadowjee 275 bales Cotton, 962½ cwt., Samjee Jadowjee.

Levant.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt, Govindjee Doongersy.

Euphrates.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

John Lynar.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., David Sassoon and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Samjee Jadowjee ; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee.

Floating Light.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Gunesh Venayek ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., David Sassoon and Co. ; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Ruttonjee Roopchund ; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Heerjee Jeejy.

Bates Family.—52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Heerjee Khimsy and Co. : 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Campbell.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., David Sasoon and Co.

Alma.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Nundoo Jadowjee.

Golconda.—34 bales Wool, 102 cwt., Dinshaw Ehtcajee.

Royal Saxon.—105 bales Cotton, 367¼ cwt., Bomonjee Khoodadad Erany.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Deschaux—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

TUTICORIN AND LONDON.

1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1073 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co.
680 Campbell, Mail—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—ReenieScovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Joshua, W. Bartlie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curzon—Lawrence & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
1100 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter &Co. (c. l. May 20)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 1)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)

FOR HAMBLE.

439 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. July 4)

FOR CHINA.

559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.

FOR HONGKONG.

477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons&Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)
975 John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.
955 Preston, Moffett—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. July 2)
871 Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verdass (c. l. May 12)

FOR MANILA.

885 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.
1562 Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

272 Louisa, Knell—S. & N. Nanabhoy & Co.
369 Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Ritchie, Steward & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1019 Earl of Clare—R. Jamsetjee Jejeabhoy & Co. (c. l. July3)
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sawjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209 Champion, Owen—Sewjee Sazen.
450 Governor Higginson (s), Greig—W. Nicol & Co.
450 Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 13)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
Carlew, Nacoda.
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co.
City of Poona, Nacoda,
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
370 Elizabeth, Messmers, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.
699 Futty Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
495 Harriet and Jane, Dawson—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Reenie, Scovell & Co.
1000 Iskunersha, Mahomed.
155 Keenats Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Karma Fazal & Co.
Le Harfleur, Nacoda—Jairam Sevjee.
30 Mahomed Bax, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray. P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1152 Mellicete, Gould—Comforth & Co.
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
499 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassun Natha.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Reenie, Scovell & Co.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nasrool Hasan, on occasion of an outbreak of Cholera, such changes in the diet, and such other medical comforts are to be allowed to the sick, as the Deputy Inspector General of the circle or other principal Medical Officer may deem expedient.
2nd. Wood fires, if considered necessary, are to be maintained to the windward of camp.
3rd. The Railway is to be used for the conveyance of the Troops through an infected tract.
4th. In wet weather, cots are to be carried for all the men to prevent their sleeping on damp ground.
5th. On the requisition of Medical Authorities, Commanding Officers are to Indent on the nearest magazine for such additional camp equipage as may be considered necessary. The Indents to be countersigned by the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle and the Officer Commanding the station.
6. The Deputy Inspectors General of hospitals being the Officers specially appointed by Government to judge of the extent to which the recommendations of Medical Officers should be complied with, the Commander in Chief desires that their opinion may, whenever practicable, be obtained. In the event of their absence from the station, the opinion of the senior Medical Officer may be acted upon.

Officers commanding the new Regiments of European Cavalry and Infantry are directed to forward to the Adjutant General Her Majesty's British forces, with as little delay as practicable, a Numerical Return showing their strength of Non-commissioned Officers, rank and file, and the number wanting to complete the regulated establishment.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th June 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

Murree Convalescent Depot.

Lieutenant J. Morland, late 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, to be Station Staff.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to count as service for retiring pension the periods of sick leave specified opposite their respective names, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1113 of 1st September 1857 :

Brevet Major W. D. Harris, Her Majesty's 104th Foot, 18 months, from 11th November 1858 to 11th May 1860.
Lieutenant S. Cary, late 87th Native Infantry, 15 months, from 20th July 1858 to 20th October 1859.
Surgeon Major E. Hare, Her Majesty's 104th Foot, 18 months, from 17th January 1862 to 17th July 1863.

Surgeon T. Maxwell is transferred from the Saugor to the Agra Artillery division, in room of Surgeon Major R. Whittall, proceeding on leave.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SUPREME COURT.

MR. EDITOR,—As the *exparte* statement of certain witnesses, in a case which is reported in your issue of to-day, might have a tendency, if uncontradicted, to injure my character, I must through your columns ask my friends to suspend their judgment till they "hear the other side." At this stage of the proceedings however, it would be premature in me to enter into any explanation, as the matter will again be brought before the Court, when your readers may expect a very different, but at the same time, correct version of the affair.

R. C. ROWLANDS.

Chinchpoogley, July 5, 1862.

TREATMENT ON BOARD P. & O. Co.'s VESSELS.

MR. EDITOR,—The following extract from a letter received from my wife, who was a passenger on board the *China*, is but another illustration of the high-handed course pursued by the P. and O. Company and its servants towards passengers, who are unfortunately, at present, compelled to use its steamers :—

"We reached Aden in *nine* days, the steamer being very properly characterized by all the passengers as an old tub. We arrived at Suez on Wednesday night, May 28th, about 12 o'clock—most of us had retired to bed and were asleep, when we were aroused and told we "must get up and prepare for shore. You can better imagine than I describe our feelings and the general state of things, seeing that there were upwards of thirty (30) children on board. Well, we got on board the little steamer which was without an awning, the night bitterly cold, and the spray from the paddle-wheels flying over and upon us all the way to Suez, a distance of about four miles. Passengers were half perished with cold and wet, and some have caught what they are not likely to get rid of in a hurry, as none was prepared for a midnight turn-out—every portion of the deck of the small steamer was literally covered with passengers, and we could scarcely move our limbs, much less change places. At Suez we were ushered into the train amidst the greatest confusion, and in utter darkness ! we left Suez in the blackest of darkness and reached Alexandria between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when we expected to go on board the steamer for Southampton, and start that evening. But no, we had to march to an hotel and stay till morning, (and everybody knows these Alexandrian hotels) our hotel bill, for a little wretched food and still more wretched lodging, amounting to £1 13s. for one night only !

"At eight in the morning we went on board the *Delta*, and I looked down the list of passengers' names for the No. of my cabin, but our names were not there—everybody's else except ours. I then had to seek the purser who plainly told me that *our names were not in his list, and there was no cabin provided* in consequence. Admirable arrangements ! faithful and attentive servants ! ! generous Company ! ! !

"I cannot describe to you the uncomfortable position in which we found ourselves, Annie and I standing on deck like two culprits, with no place to go to, and she poor child, in such a delicate state more resembling a skeleton than anything else. She was sick for the first three days after leaving Bombay, and we had to pay for all our soda-water and lemonade,—you will say what a shame, and so it is. There were old Indians, and by no means unselfish ones, who were taking their bottle of claret to breakfast, bottle of beer to tiffin, no end of beer and wines to dinner, and finishing up the day with two or three stiff tumblers of grog,—real grog, that is half and half,—whilst sick ladies and children were and are compelled to pay for a mouthful of lemonade or soda-water. I wish we had brought a few pints of champagne, many of the passengers had done so, and I would recommend all to do likewise, as champagne on board a P. and O. Company's ship in these times, seems to be more an article talked of than realized.

"I told you in my last of the mistake that had been made in our passage ticket, which I only found out by our luggage being labelled to Alexandria, and on my speaking to Mr. P——, the purser on board the *China*, he said "don't trouble yourself about your luggage, I'll see about it, and have it all properly re-labelled ;" of course I depended on what he said. Well, now it would appear that he never performed his promise, nor did he, after finding out the mistake in my ticket, either alter it, or write to the purser of the *Delta*, explaining the bungle which had been made in the office at Bombay, which he ought to have done, and which the purser said it was Mr. P——'s DUTY to have done. We started soon after going on board the *Delta*, and I went to look amongst the luggage for ours, but not a single box, trunk or anything belonging to us could I see : so here we are without a single change of any kind whatsoever, and without our warm clothing, which we really require as it is very cold. I don't know what to do, whether or not to stay at Malta till the next steamer arrives, as if we go on to Southampton it will be a month from this before we get our clothing &c. The purser here, I must say, has been very kind, since I explained everything, and is most indignant at Mr. P——'s negligence. He contrived to give us one of the best cabins in the saloon, and he has taken an accurate description of all our trunks &c, and says he will get the agent at Malta to telegraph to Alexandria about it, and ask for it to be forwarded by next steamer. But what we are to do in the meantime I am at a loss to know, as we came on board here without a change of any kind, and what is worse, nearly all my money is in my trunk, and there is consequently a penniless prospect for at least a month to come. I am sure you will feel indignant at all this, particularly when you know it has been caused by no fault or failing of ours, but that of the Company's servants. I am afraid that some of them are sadly too big for their places, although I have met with good, kind, and gentlemenly men amongst them. We can get no redress here, but if we are compelled to remain at Malta or Southampton till we receive our luggage (if ever

density from destruction is generally attributed to its containing large quantities of gum resin. The strength and elasticity is about equal to Riga fir. This was ascertained by a series of experiments on beams with a bearing of twelve feet, conducted by Mr. Manning clerk of the works at Freemantle. The weight of the timber makes it inapplicable to moveable joiners work, such as doors or sashes, but this is immaterial, as the white ant, only working in the dark, will not attack these, unless a building is left unoccupied for a lengthened period. I know of no objection to it except that it is somewhat slow to season, and if exposed before seasoned, will fly, and cast perhaps rather more than other timbers. The plan lately adopted in Western Australia to season it was to leave the logs in the sea for a few weeks, and then draw them up on the beach and cover them with a few inches of seaweed, taking care to prevent the sun getting at the ends, my experience led me to the conclusion that logs might lie in this way without injury for almost any length of time. Boards were cut seven inches wide, and stacked so as to admit of a free circulation of air for five or six months before using.

The consulting Engineer of the Madras Railway says, "the wood is well spoken of by our engineers." The trial has not as yet been long enough to enable the qualities of the wood to be thoroughly tested on the Madras railway, but the Engineer says in January, "that those placed in good condition at this date, and form an efficient substitute for teak in girder bridges." Some specimens now coming from Western Australia for the Great Western Exhibition will supplement this report in respect of proof of durability, both under sea water and in situations where it is liable to attack by the white ant, as there will be exhibited logs that have been in use for piles, &c. &c., for periods of from twenty to thirty years without receiving the slightest injury.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

NEGAPATAM, *4th July* 6-40.

THE steamer *Maulmein*, anchored.

NEGAPATAM, *5th July* 8-5.

THE steamer *Maulmein*, just left.

GALLE, *5th July* 7-45.

THE steamer *Colombo*, sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, *5th July* 7-30.

THE steamer *China*, sailed for China.

PONDICHERRY, *5th July* 5-20.

THE steamer *Moulmein*, left for Madras.

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JUNE 10.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *5th July*, 9-45 A.M.

Arrived steamer *Colombo* from Suez 20th, and Aden 26th June.

The following is taken from the *Home News* of the 10th June :—

The Confederate Forces at Port Royal have attacked General Banks at Winchester, defeated him with great loss, and driven him across the Potomac into Maryland. The utmost consternation prevailed at Washington.

The President seized the railway for military purposes.

Recruiting recommenced and in a few days General Banks was reinforced.

The Confederates returned to Winchester. General Macdowell has advanced beyond Fredericksburgh towards Richmond, and General McClellan has taken Hanover Court House and is within ten miles of the capital with the main body of his army.

Natchez on the Mississippi has surrendered to the Federals.

Mr. Stansfeld's motion on Retrenchment was lost by a majority of three hundred and sixty-seven to sixty-five.

The amendments announced by Mr. Walpole and others were withdrawn.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the ministry.

A stormy debate on Brescia and Bergamo.

The Italian Budget shews a deficit, but also developes considerable resources, and has been received with general favor.

The French have advanced within a few hours' march of Mexico.

It is reported that a successful attack has been made upon the Mexican army. Reinforcements are to be sent out from France. A considerable Austrian force is collecting in the Tyrol.

The Austrian army is to be increased by six brigades.

The Common Council of London have adopted a resolution to present the Freedom of the City to Earl Canning. The state of his Lordship's health still precludes him from going into public.

The marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse will be solemnized at Osborne on the 1st July.

The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived in England from Paris.

The Japanese Ambassadors leave England on the 11th of June.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company Bills has been read a second time in the House of Lords.

Obituary : In H. M.'s Indian Service—G. B. Smith, Esquire, late B. C. S. Miscellaneous : General Sir T. Willshire ; Mr. Buckle.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Calcutta letters May 3rd.

Consols ninety-one and three quarter.

Enfaced Fives one hundred three and quarter.

Bank discount unaltered.

Bar Silver sixty-one pence half penny.

Bullion in Bank fifteen and half millions.

Reserve of Notes eight and half millions.

Specie for Calcutta nil ; other places one hundred fifty-nine thousand.

Indigo, in active delivery improving.

Sugar still drooping.

Rice, fine, six pence lower ; soft grain afloat, three pence lower.

Saltpetre small sales, fully two shillings declined.

Linseed firm market.

Rapeseed unchanged.

Silk, fine, rather dearer.

Corahs little doing.

Jute no auction, dull market.

Hides unvaried.

Laedye inactive.

Shellac steady prices, better demand except dark button.

Safflower advanced five shillings.

Castor firm.

Cutch declined eighteen pence.

Wheat steady.

Cotton brisk, one farthing higher, closing firm.

Yarn very firm, limited sales.

Shirtings purchased at full rates.

ARRIVALS.—*Ethleta*, *Poictiers*, and *Comorin*.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special Telegram for Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *17th June*.

America 4th June.—Great battle fought near Richmond, victory claimed by both parties. Confederates gained first day but fell back second with the stores being captured.

Cotton good demand, prices still advancing.

CALCUTTA.

4th July, 5-36.

Government Paper four per cent. six and half to three quarters discount.

Five per cent. four and three quarters to five premium.

Five and a half per cent. twelve to twelve and quarter premium.

Exchange on London first class credits two shillings and three-eighths.

Freight to London dead weight fifty-five shillings, Jute fifty-five to fifty-seven shillings and six pence nominal.

Seeds three shillings.

Grey Shirtings fourteen by seventy, five rupees and six annas per piece.

Madapollams thirteen by seven two rupees four and six annas to two rupees six annas and six pies per piece.

Mule Twist number forty three pounds thirty-two inches good seconds six annas and three half pie per corah.

Market for Piece Goods advanced, holders firm.

Market for Twist better.

WE very much regret to announce the death at Cawnpore, by Dysentry, of Major General A. H. E. Boileau. He died at 5 P.M. yesterday and will be buried this evening.

General Boileau was Provincial Grand Master of the Bengal Freemasons.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 1.

THE HIGH COURTS.—Before our next issue the full details regarding the new High Court will be made public. At present all that can be authoritatively stated is that the 1st of July is to be the date of the amalgamation, and that the charter has arrived by the Bombay Mail. Nothing is yet mentioned about a new building to form a sort of palace of justice, but as three courts are able to sit in the Sudder, and two at the Supreme Court building, no inconvenience is likely to result. Nominally the court will be one, but its several sides will be as distinct as possible in character of the judges, the bar, and the law which will be allowed to prevail. The only element of unity that we can foresee is the possibility of the judges at times undertaking to form a sort of Exchequer Chamber and sit all of them on the same bench as a last court of appeal. The new judges are to receive, it is said £5,000 a year each. The present occupants of the bench will retain their present pay, and of course count as years of service in the High Court those which they have hitherto devoted to judicial duties. The position of the bar is somewhat more obscure. The general opinion seems to be that vakeels will be admitted as advocates in the High Court conditionally on their not acting as attornies. The same rule is to apply to attornies, and one of them, Mr. Allen, has decided, we hear, upon taking his name off the rolls, and practising in future as an advocate of the court. If this be the fact, a more objectionable course could hardly be devised. The two professions are too distinct in point of training and duties to admit of being so readily exchanged without detriment to the dignity and usefulness of both. But the public will soon learn the course which is to be pursued, and in time be able to judge of its effect.

The jurisdiction will be both original and appellate—the former being confined within local limits, extended to such cases as may be removed by writ of *certiorari* from the provincial courts. The latter will extend to all cases now decided by the Sudder and even to cases decided by one or more of the judges of the High Court. The judges may be sent on circuit, which seems to be a most satisfactory arrangement, as the expenses to a European prisoner of bringing witnesses down from the provinces both in preparing and establishing his defence, may amount to a practical denial of justice.—*Friend of India, June* 26.

LOCAL.

WE understand that the sum required to take home the Officers and crew of *H. M.'s S. Pantaloon*, will amount to 60,000 Rs. According to existing orders they are to be sent to England by the next Overland Mail, which leaves on the 12th instant.

SUNKURSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of Patients admitted during the last month was 236 : of these 107 were Hindoos, of whom 79 were males ; 4 Moosulmans, 1 being male ; 104 Parsees, 35 being males ; 12 Christians, 3 being males ; and 9 of other castes of whom 4 were males. With regard to ages there were 60 under 10 years of age, 44 under twenty, 98 between twenty and forty, 28 between forty and sixty, and 6 upwards of sixty. Out of the 236 admissions, 136 were cured, 9 relieved, 55 absented, and 36 are remaining under treatment.

THE LATE WRECKS.—The report of the Marine Court of Enquiry on the circumstances attending the loss of the *Beechworth*, has now been some weeks before Government, the enquiry having closed on the 21st of May. It is surely time that some decision should be arrived at in the case. We have heard that the Government are divided on the subject, but we cannot speak with authority on the matter. It is said that a high personage here is disposed to be merciful, and from the very good character which was given of the Pilot, by Captain Barker and Mr. Corke, we should be glad to hear of Mr. Comey being reinstated, if that can be effected without injury to the service. There can be little doubt that there was great negligence somewhere, but it is to be hoped that this unfortunate occurrence will act as a wholesome caution and warning for the future.

We hear that the Master, Captain Griffiths, of the late *James Pilkington*, has sent in his statement to the Government relative to the circumstances attending the loss of that vessel. It is understood that Government will order a Court of Enquiry to assemble forthwith, for the purpose of investigating the whole of the circumstances connected with this very unfortunate affair. It is evident that no time should be lost, as most of the crew of the ill-fated ship will in all probability be away in a few days.

PORTUGUESE BURIAL GROUND.—A memorial was recently addressed to Mr. Forjett, by a number of the inhabitants of Sonapoor, complaining that their health was affected by the Portuguese cemetery not being kept in good order. It is stated that corpses were buried there in a very improper manner, so that at full tides the bodies and bones are washed out of the ground, thus rendering the road in disorder. They also state that at times the stench that emanates therefrom is insufferable.

Mr. Forjett in a minute appended, bears testimony to the general truth of the observations contained in the memorial.

In consequence, the Municipal Surveyor has been directed to ascertain at what rate a sufficiency of ground for a general Roman Catholic burial ground can be procured. The Roman Catholic Bishop is also to be addressed requesting him to be good enough to inform the board whether any objection exists to the interment in *one* Burial ground of members of the Goanese and European Roman Catholic community, and further requesting him to be good enough to inform the Board, if in his power, of the average number of deaths among the whole of the Roman Catholic population.

Mr. Wilcox, the Surveyor to the Commissioners, in his report in reference to the purchase of ground for the above purpose, says, that there are to be found between Gorupdew bay and Matoonga several plots of ground that would answer very well for a Portuguese burial ground, but the same objection, viz. distance, exists as to the location of the English burial ground in that direction. The ground lying west of the Mount Road and north of Gorupdew Hill is that approved of as a suitable site for an English burial ground by Mr. Forjett, Mr. D'Oyly and the Surveyor a few months ago. The only objection to it being the distance.

THE Calcutta Auction Company are moving out of the extensive premises which they have occupied in Tank Square, to clear the way for their demolition, and the erection of a banking house by the Agra and United Service Bank, which institution has purchased the site. We are glad to see that the time has come when suitable buildings are being constructed for the express purpose of the business which it is intended to conduct in them ; instead of, as has generally been the case heretofore, adapting the business to the building, as the change, in addition to the convenience and comfort of the occupants, will much conduce to beautify the City, and diminish its unhealthiness.—*Englishman, June* 25.

AN APPEAL.—India has failed to send Lancashire all the cotton her mills demand, and Indian merchants, especially in Bombay and Madras, have shared in the wealth caused by the high prices paid for what has been sent. Every mail conveys to India tidings of new sorrow, of increasing distress, among the workless operatives. We have the testimony of a nobleman so deeply interested in the country as Lord Derby, that though it is true there have been times when Lancashire as a whole has been visited with more intense distress than at present, there never was a period when the pressure was more severe in particular localities. And this is only the beginning of troubles. How much relief the opening of the cotton ports of the South will afford, may be gathered from the letter of H. M.'s Consul at Charleston, which we published last week. The transport of last year's scanty crop to the coast will be prevented to a large extent by the total disorganisation caused by military operations. "Europe need look for but little cotton, the growth of this year." The export from India will be less than last year. What a prospect is this for the two millions whose daily bread depends on cotton!

The Bengal as well as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce asks the public for subscriptions. While wealthy merchants give out of the abundance of the profits which are due to Lancashire, let the general public give not merely as an acknowledgment of England's liberality to India in the days of Mutiny and Famine, but in admiration of the noble attitude maintained by our countrymen. The operatives of Lancashire prefer starvation to the sacrifice of England's honor and their own rectitude. They ace, one by one, the cherished books and trinkets which they purchased in the days of their prosperity sacrificed, before they will condescend to ask the workhouse for bread. Yet out of a population of three millions in Lancashire and Cheshire 104,508 were relieved as paupers every week in April. Two months have passed since then and what must the destitution be now?—*Friend of India, June* 26.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. *July 5th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. rain. Ther. 86°.
BULSAR.—S. W. light rain.
CANNANORE.—N. W. cloudy.
COCHIN.—Rain. Ther. 78°.
GOA.—S. E. light.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. steady fair.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther. 85°.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 84°.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate cloudy.

At 9 A.M. *July 6th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 84.
BULSAR.—S, W. Fair.
GALLE.—S. W. light cloudy. Ther. 80.
GOA.—S. W. strong rain.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. moderate.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther 85.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate cloudy.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An Inquest was held before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, at the Morgue, on the 3rd instant, on view of the body of a woman of the name of Girji, about thirty years of age. From the evidence of the deceased's husband, it appeared that she asked him for some water on the night of the 2nd instant at about 11 o'clock. He gave her some and she drank it and laid down again on her bed. The man laid down beside her, when in about an hour afterwards he awoke and missed his wife. He immediately procured a light and began to look for her. He searched in the room and in the compound of the house, but could not find her. On the following morning he went to a well situated about fifty paces off from his house, and observed a "Sarree" floating on the water. He then procured a pickaxe and tied it to a rope and lowered it into the well when he dragged the body of the deceased out. The body was taken out in the presence of Mr. McIntyre, European Constable, in charge of the Khetwaddy section. The deceased had been delirious for several days from fever.

Verdict :—The deceased, who had been delirious from fever, was drowned in a well.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Friday, 4th July 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

HAVING POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—*Fattay Meya Nasun*, was charged with having in his possession a piece of cloth and a blanket, which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen, and failing to account satisfactorialy for the same.

Mr. John Fisher, second mate of the ship *Dora* said. —On the evening of the 3rd instant at about four or five o'clock, the prisoner was coming on shore. He had a bag with him. I searched it and found this blanket and a piece of cloth in it. I believe this cloth to be part of the contents of a bale broken in the hold. It is exactly of the same pattern. I produce a piece out of the bale.

Henry Barnes, sailmaker, stated that he saw the blanket and the piece of cloth taken out of a bag that the prisoner was carrying on shore the day before.

The prisoner said, that the blanket belonged to him. The first witness took a piece of cloth out of the bale and tore it, and then gave half of it to him (prisoner). When he said to the prosecutor, I will tell the Captain. He said no, no.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for three months with hard labour.

Saturday, 5th July.

Merwanjee Nusserwanjee was charged with being found at night loitering about the public streets in Sonapoor lane ; he being a reputed thief and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself, and also attempting to assault Abdool Cauder Shaik Ossman, Police Constable.

The Prosecutor said.—At 11 o'clock last night, in a lane, the prisoner was sitting under a shed when I challenged, he then raised this club (produced,) saying, if I did'nt keep quiet he would strike me with it. He is well known to the Police and has been in gaol four or five times for theft and assault.

Police Sepoy No. 444, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

The prisoner called two witnesses for his defence, but they both failed to do him any good.

HIS WORSHIP found him guilty, and as he was proved to be an old offender, he was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

First Day, Saturday, 5th July 1862.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench precisely at eleven o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

GRAND JURY.

JOHN PARSONS, ESQ.—*Foreman.*

R. Wallace, Esq. ; T. Black, Esq. ; E. P. Reptoe, Esq. ; C. Macdonald, Esq. ; G. Hamilton, Esq. ; R. McIlwraith, Esq. ; H. Brooks, Esq. ; N. Spencer, Esq. ; J. Burgess, Esq. ; H. Wickham, Esq. ; E. L. Jenkins, Esq. ; J. Sigg, Esq. ; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Esq. ; Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq. ; Hormusjee Cursetjee, Esq. ; Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. ; Venayekrow Juggonathjee, Esq. ; Purjeevandass Madowdass, Esq. ; Venayekrow Wassudevjee, Esq. ; and Mahomed Yoosuf Moogay, Esq.

The Grand Jury having elected their Foreman, and the necessary oaths having been administered to them, His Lordship, in delivering his charge to them, spoke to the following effect :—

His Lordship said that this time the calendar contained forty-three cases,—a number rather unusual in Bombay,—and some of these cases were of a serious character. There were two cases of murder, in the first of which—Nos. 12 and 13—the prisoner Shaik Ahmed Shaik Ibrahim was charged with the murder of two women Mamoola and Sherefa. The murder was committed from motives of jealousy : prisoner had been living in the house of Sherefa who was a courtesan, and Mamoola was Sherefa's servant ; his jealousy was aroused by having seen Sherefa in company with another lover. The evidence would leave no doubt upon the minds of the Jury that the death of both the women was caused by the prisoner. In the case No. 23, the prisoner is a Private of the 23rd Regiment N. I. and the victim was a Havildar in the same Regiment. It appeared that on the morning of the 22nd May last, at about two o'clock, the report of a gun was heard in the Lines of the Regiment, coming from the direction of the deceased's room. Several people were alarmed and they went towards the spot, and one of the witnesses saw the prisoner running away from the room of the deceased. The Havildar was seen lying on his bed bleeding profusely from a gunshot wound and he died shortly afterwards. The evidence of the surgeon was that it was impossible that the man could have inflicted the wound upon himself ; the position and direction of the wound was such as that, in his opinion, it could not have been self-inflicted, if the deceased had been in a recumbent position at the time it was inflicted. The bed was examined, there was a mat lying on it and near the left edge of the mat towards the head of the bed there was a hole in the mat, and on lifting up the mat there was found a corresponding hole in the ground which had evidently been made by a bullet. It appeared there were motives which might have actuated the prisoner to murder the Havildar. Prisoner seemed to have borne enmity towards the Havildar, since the time he had been reported by the deceased as a defaulter and punished with heavy drill, during which he was disrespectful to his Commanding officer, for which he was tried by a Court-martial and sentenced to receive fifty lashes. The deceased when on the point of expiring strongly suspected the prisoner of the deed, as he had no other enemy besides him in the Regiment. Under the circumstances His Lordship thought it was the duty of the Grand Jury to return a true bill. In case No. 4, Naria Mahappa was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to his wife Changoo, by means of an instrument for stabbing and cutting. Upon the depositions it appeared to be a clear case indeed, and of a kind too common here where the husband resorts to the knife to avenge upon his wife by cutting off her nose. In case No. 2 of the calendar, which is rather of a serious nature, the prisoner is charged with administering to Dhondee woman and Babajee Tookaram a poisonous and stupifying drug called *datura*, to facilitate the commission of theft. These persons ate some sweet meats which the prisoner gave them and became stupified in consequence ; on examination the sweetmeats were found to contain *datura* seed. The evidence was sufficient to warrant the finding of a true bill. His Lordship next alluded to the cases, Nos. 1, and 39, in which the prisoners are charged with using as genuine a forged document. In both the cases the forged documents were ten Rupee Notes altered to thousand Rupee Notes, and, His Lordship observed, there was no doubt upon the evidence, the Grand Jury would find true bills. Then there were two cases of house-breaking and one of them, No. 35, was a curious case against two Europeans. It appeared that they went into the house of a Native and made a hole in the wall ; they did not, however, effect their entrance through the hole but through the front door. If they had entered through the open door and the door was not fastened, then they would not be charged with "house-breaking," but the circumstances under which they effected their entrance into the house rendered them liable to this charge, and His Lordship hoped the Grand Jury would have no difficulty in finding a true bill against the prisoners. His Lordship next proceeded to remark upon the two cases of breach of the Railway Act—offences not comprised in the Penal Code. In case No. 15 sent from Kurrachee, the prisoner, John Walker, is charged with drunkenness and breach of duty as a Railway officer, under Section 27 of Act XVIII. of 1854. The Section 27 runs thus :—"Any officer or servant of such Railway Company who shall be in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed upon the Railway, or any of the works connected therewith, in the discharge of any duty, and any officer or servant of such Company who negligently shall omit to perform his duty, or shall perform the same in an improper manner, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees ; and if the duty in any of the cases in this Section above-mentioned be such that the omission or negligent performance thereof would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway, such officer or servant shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, or to fine, or to both." Now in this case Walker was the engine-driver of the train running from Kurrachee to Kotree and, upon the evidence, there is no doubt he was drunk at the time he had the engine in charge. Although no accident occurred he would still be liable under the Section, for, if an engine-driver is drunk, it is not likely that he would perform his duty well, and he would be likely to endanger the safety of persons travelling upon the Railway. Taking the circumstance of the prisoner being an engine-driver and his being drunk while in charge of the train, the Jury (His Lordship said) would have no hesitation in finding a true bill. The other case was No. 37 of the Calendar in which John Stodart is charged with wilful or negligent omission of duty, under section 26 of the same Act, which says,—" If any officer or servant of such Railway Company shall wilfully do any act which he is legally prohibited from doing ; or shall wilfully or negligently omit to do what he is legally bound to do, and if, in consequence of such act or omission, the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway shall be endangered, such officer or servant shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both." It appeared that Stodart being an Inspector in the Railway was travelling in a lorry without having used the signals which he was required to use under the Rules of the Company. He happened to come in contact with the 4-30 P.M. goods train, which he did not expect to run that day. The 4-30 goods train had been discontinued some days previously, and it recommenced to run that day, of which Stodart was not aware. As usual with the Railway authorities, notice had been sent the previous night by Electric Telegraph to the Station Master, informing him that the 4-30 goods train would again run that day, and the Station Master sent a messenger to Stodart to inform him of the same. The message, however, did not reach Stodart and he went travelling in the lorry. It would have been a different thing, His Lordship said, if Stodart had driven the lorry knowing that the goods train was expected. However, that fact in his favour did not absolve him from liability, for, he was travelling without the necessary signal, and although no accident occurred, the negligence was such as likely to endanger the lives of travellers on the Railway. His Lordship then directed the attention of the Grand Jury to a curious case arising out of the Penal Code,—No. 30 of the Calendar, in which four Mussulmedans were charged with trespassing upon the grave of Peer Mahomed Peerbhoy, with the intention of wounding the feelings of the prosecutor. The charge arose out of the 297th Section and was one which His Lordship never heard of before in a court of justice : the Section runs thus, "whoever, with the intention of wounding the feelings of any person, or of insulting the religion of any person, commits any trespass on any place of sepulture, or any place set apart for the performance of funeral rites, or as a depository for the remains of the dead, or offers any indignity to any human corpse, or causes disturbance to any persons assembled for the performance of funeral ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both." The facts of the case are these. The occurrence took place in an enclosure used for the burial of the Khoja Mahomedans. The prosecutor was raising a tomb over the grave of his cousin and the prisoners obstructed the workmen engaged in building the tomb by sitting on the edge of it. This was alleged to be a grave offence—the desecration of the dead and wounding the feelings of the prosecutor. If the case rested here and if the evidence shewed that these people so acted with the intention of wounding the feelings of the prosecutor or of insulting his religion, and that there were no other motives for the act, then prisoners would become liable under this Section. But that was not so. It appears that there is a dispute between the Mookee and Kamaria, the keepers of the grave-yard and a number of the caste people called the Reforming Party. Prosecutor belongs to the Reforming Party who have elected a new Mookee and a new Kamaria, and the prisoners belong to the party of the old Mookee and the old Kamaria, in whom is vested the property in the tombs and whose permission is necessary for building a tomb. Prosecutor had not obtained this permission, and the primary intention of the prisoners was to prevent the building of the tomb by the prosecutor without his having obtained the permission of the old Mookee and Kamaria. Under these circumstances His Lordship recommended the Grand Jury to throw out the bill. There was much difficulty in applying the Section to this case, and the safest course was (said His Lordship) never to apply it unless the *primary intention* of the prisoners was that of deliberately wounding the feelings of the prosecutor. In His Lordship's opinion it was not a case under the Section, and he therefore, strongly recommended the Jury to throw out the bill. The other cases in the Calendar were those of an ordinary kind such as theft, cheating, criminal breach of trust, which did not require much comment. With regard to the offence of cheating, His Lordship remarked that the law had been much altered and amended by the Penal Code. Formerly to convict a man of cheating by false pretences it was required that the false pretence must be an existing fact and not a future event, but this has been altered by the Penal Code, according to which a person is said to "cheat" when he by deceiving any person fraudulently induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or to make, alter, or destroy the whole or any part of any document, or anything which is signed or sealed, and which may be converted into a document, or by any false pretence unlawfully and intentionally induces the person deceived to do or omit to do anything which that person would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which causes or is likely to cause damage or injury to that person. His Lordship adverted to the case of Henry Rowland alias Rowland Belward, who on former occasions had contrived to escape from the hands of justice, but the law having since been altered, His Lordship told the Grand jury to find true bills in all the three cases against him, Nos. 17, 18, and 19. In case No. 18 Belward cheated one Caroline Felmon by drawing an order for ten rupees in her favour on Messrs Forbes & Co. with whom he had no account whatever. Having become indebted to Felmon on account of hotel charges to the extent of some six Rupees, he passed the order for ten Rupees, receiving four Rupees in cash from Felmon, but the order was dishonored. In the cases Nos. 17 and 19 he was charged, together with other persons, with procuring piece goods and bullocks by false pretences ; in both the cases the goods were obtained by cheating, that he would pay for them in cash which he did not. That would have been no offence under the former law, for, if he offered to pay for them in cash, and if he did not, he was subject to an action in the Civil Court. But that law, his Lordship said, had been very properly altered by the Penal Code, and the duty of the jury in all these cases was to see what the intention of the prisoner was. Upon the depositions the Jury would have no difficulty in finding what the intention of the prisoner was. His Lordship then alluded to case No. 3 in which Philip Rivington was charged with theft, remarking that upon the depositions it appeared to be a very clear case of theft. It appeared that the prosecutor, Mr. Kerrich, was residing at the Adelphi Hotel on the 29th of March last. At ten o'clock on the morning of that day he went out, leaving his despatch box in his room upon a large box under his bed. He returned to the Hotel about half-past ten o'clock at night, and going into his room he missed the box. He accordingly reported the loss to the Police. The prisoner, who lived with Mr. Willis, a merchant, was in the habit of visiting the Hotel : he occupied a tent in the corner of Mr. Willis's compound. Mr. Willis had heard of the robbery and on the afternoon of the 6th April last when sitting at his dining-room table with the prisoner and Mr. Cowley, he saw in the hand of the prisoner a gold watch which he suspected had been stolen from the prosecutor. Mr. Willis did not then mention his suspicions to the prisoner, but the same afternoon when the prisoner had gone out, he went into his tent and saw at the head of the bed a carpet bag. He cut a hole in the corner of it, and saw that it contained a box answering the description he had received. The same night Mr. Willis went to the Adelphi Hotel and told the prosecutor of the circumstance. He took the prosecutor into the prisoner's tent and they opened the carpet-bag with a penknife. The prosecutor took the box from the bag and declared that it was his. The prisoner was then asleep on a sofa in the dining-room. They went into the dining-room with the box from which they produced the watch and other articles which were identified by the prosecutor as his property, which were subsequently given in charge of the police. Under the circumstances His Lordship said a true bill must be found. His Lordship next proceeded to remark upon case No. 29. This was a complicated case of right to a horse and buggy and more the subject of an action in a Civil Court than a Criminal Court. His Lordship reminded the Grand Jury that if the parties conceive they have a *bonâ fide* right to anything, the case becomes a subject of civil action. The last case to be remarked upon was No. 42 in which Sookdeo Gopildil was charged with cheating and dishonestly inducing a deliver of piece goods, the property of Moorjee Rowjee. It appeared that the prisoner had been for more than a year living with a Mussilah of a respectable firm, and his master was a correspondent of that firm. The moonim used to advance him money to make purchases and on the occasion in question prisoner went with a broker to a native merchant and ordered some piece goods. His Lordship told the jury to watch the evidence with care, for, as far as the depositions went it appeared that the property was obtained without dishonest intentions, the prisoner being evidently under the impression that the Moonim would advance him money to pay for the goods. Having concluded his observations, His Lordship requested the gentlemen of the Grand Jury to retire and find as many Bills as would enable him to proceed with the business on Monday.

During the course of the day, the Grand Jury returned true bills in cases Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7.

The Queen on the prosecution of the Municipal Commissioners vs. The G. I. P. Railway Company.

In this case tried at the last Sessions a verdict of guilty was recorded against the defendants and judgment respited until the first day of the present Sessions to give time to the defendants to repair the rails and approaches to the Byculla and Mazagon Bridges ; if the repairs were completed in the meantime, the sentence was to be a nominal one.

Mr. Bayley this day moved on the affidavit of Mr. Graham, Acting Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the sentence of a nominal fine, the affidavit stating that the repairs have been done to both the Bridges.

His Lordship accordingly made an order for a nominal fine of one rupee.

SUDDER COURT.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the Sudder Court on Monday the 7th July 1862 :—

Special Appeal No. 173 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Gujmuljee Chandmuljee and Jeytmuljee, owners of the Firm of Talukchund Henantram *vs.* Manchund Veerjee, deceased, by his son and heir Bechurbhai Manchund.

Regular Appeal No. 1 of 1860.—Sholapoor.—The Collector of Sholapoor *vs.* Vithulsing bin Balaram.

Special Appeal No. 4,360.—Khandeish.—Soorujmul wullud Birdajee, Marwadee *vs.* Jethachund wullud Jechund, Goozrati.

Petition for review of Court's Judgment in S. A. 116 of 1861.—Konkun.—Dada wullud Sadila Mahomed Kordi *vs.* Sheik Saheb wullud Budroodeen Kambe.

Special Appeal No. 4,372.—Ahmedabad.—Wadilal Panachund *vs.* Mohtiwhoo, widow of Bechur Rungildass.

Special Appeal No. 100 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Jethachund Jewherchund *vs.* Wallibhae Nuthobhai and Sherbhae Wallibhae.

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS

For Trial at the Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Admiralty Sessions for the Year 1862, *before the Honorable* SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, *Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay.*

1. Dewa Harjee.—Committed by W. Crawford, Esq., on the 10th day of April 1862, for using as genuine a forged document. (Penal Code, Section 471.)

2. Punnaiall Veerchund.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 2nd day of April 1862, for administering to Dhondee, woman, and Babajee Tookaram, a poisonous and stupifying drug called Datura, to facilitate the commission of Theft. (Penal Code, Sect. 328.)

3. Philip Rivington.—Held to bail by order of the Supreme Court, on the 25th day of April 1862, for Theft in a building used as a human dwelling. (Penal Code, Sect. 380.)

4. Naria Mhappa.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 12th day of April 1862, for voluntarily causing hurt to Changoo, woman, by means of an instrument for Stabbing and Cutting. (Penal Code, Sect. 324.)

5. Deen Mohamed Poona.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 15th day of April 1862, for Theft. (Penal Code, Sect. 378.)

6. Juvare Heralall.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 31st day of March 1862, for theft. (Penal Code, Sect. 378.)

7. Gendoo Azoo.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 4th day of April 1862, for cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of property. (Penal Code, Sect. 420.)

8. Shaik Hyder Ali, Hydershaw Ahmed Ali, Nanchund Khemchund, Narrotum Punachund, and Canjee Goverchund.—The said Shaik Hyder Ali and Hydershaw Ahmed Ali committed by W. Crawford, Esq., on the 17th day of April 1862, for theft ; the said Nanchund Khemchund and Narrotum Panachund held to bail on the 21st, and the said Canjee Goverdhun, committed on the 28th day of April 1862, for dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. (Penal Code, Sects., 378, 410.)

9. Joseph Francis Butelho and George de Almeida.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 22nd day of April 1862, the said Joseph Francis Butelho for theft, and the said George de Almeida for dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. (Penal Code, Sects. 378, 410.)

10. Narrayen Rowjeo.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 10th day of April 1862, for forgery (Penal Code, Sect. 463.)

11. Babajee Amrootia, Sonoo Wittoo and Dhondoo Luxumon.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 6th day of May 1862, the said Babajee Amrootia for theft, and the said Sonoo Wittoo and Dhondoo Luxumon, for dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. (Penal Code, Sects. 378, 410.)

12. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Ibrahim.—Committed by W. Crawford, Esq., on the 9th day of May 1862, for Wilful Murder. (Penal Code, Sect. 300.)

13. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Ibrahim.—Committed by W. Crawford, Esq., on the 9th day of May 1862, for Wilful Murder. (Penal Code, Sect. 300.)

14. Akbar Ali Peer Mahomed.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 9th day of May 1862, for Theft. (Penal Code, Sect. 578.)

15. John Walker.—Held to bail by G. C. Grant, Esq., on the 22nd day of May 1862, for Drunkenness and Breach of Duty as a Railway Officer. (Act XVIII. of 1854, Sect. 27.)

16. Cassim Dada, Fulcer Abdool Rymon and Jeewee, Woman.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 2nd day of June 1862, the said Cassim Dada and Fuckeer Abdool Rymon, for house-breaking by night and theft ; and the said Jeewee, woman, held to bail on the 3rd day of June 1862, for dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. (Penal Code, Sects, 454,380, and 410.)

17. Henry Rowland *alias* Rowland Belward, Meer Cazum Ali, and Jeewanjee Hormusjee.—The said Henry Rowland *alias* Rowland Belward committed, and the said Meer Cazum Ali and Jeewanjee Hormusjee held to bail by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 11th day of June 1862, for cheating one Nalchund Cooshall. (Penal Code, Sect. 420.)

18. Henry Rowland *alias* Rowland Belward.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 11th day of June 1862, for cheating one Caroline Felmon. (Penal Code, Sect. 420.)

19. Henry Rowland *alias* Rowland Belward, Jamsetjee Hormusjee and Jeewanjee Hormusjee.—The said Henry Rowland *alias* Rowland Belward committed, and the said Jamsetjee Hormusjee and Jeewanjee Hormusjee held to bail by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 11th day of June 1862, for cheating one Jewa Wuzeer. (Penal Code, Sect. 420.)

20. Rutton, Woman.—Held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 20th day of May 1862, for theft. (Penal Code, Sect. 378.)

21. Wittoo Syboo.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 6th day of June 1862, for theft in a tent used as a human dwelling. (Penal Code, Sect. 380.)

22. Amroo Najoo.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 6th

The general Civil charges, excluding Municipal ones, were, for 1860-61, the following

Singapore	£63,317
Penang	27,280
Malacca	26,131
	£116,728

Deducting expenditure from revenue, there would remain a balance for military charges of 33,070*l.*; but among the so-called Civil charges of the Colony of Singapore, there is included a sum of 30,000*l.*, contributed towards the building of expensive barracks for European troops, there being no European troops to fill them, so that the actual balance available for Military purposes reaches 63,070*l.*, a sum quite adequate to the payment of any garrison that can be necessary for the safety of Colonies, which are capable of effectual defence only by a naval force.

The national importance of the Straits Settlements is shown by the extent of their trade, which, according to the public returns for 1860-61, considered to be greatly undervalued, was a follows :

	Imports.	Exports
Singapore	£5,812,688	£4,187,874
Penang	1,688,882	2,097,225
Malacca	415,640	294,625
	£7,917,210	£6,579,724

These figures show the value of the Settlements as Commercial Emporia ; but independent of this in the present state of our Indian Empire and our connexion with China, the adjacent kingdoms, and the Indian Islands, they are indispensable as naval stations and ports of refuge. Singapore and Penang have both of them perfectly safe harbours, and the first convenient docks equal to the repair of the largest steamers that have yet frequented the Indian Seas.

A sum of 60,000*l.* ought to be sufficient to defray the cost of any military force that would be required for the protection of settlements, the defence of which, from an European enemy, the only one by which they are assailable, must ever depend on our navy. As I stated in a former paper, the essential force ought to consist of Royal Marines, the one which would be most suitable to the situation, most cheaply maintained and relieved, and of which the discipline would be best preserved. If a Malay corps were thought inexpedient, a well-organised native police, with a proper proportion of European serjeants and superintendents, would effectually perform the fatigue duties which are at present, at an inordinate cost, discharged by regular Indian Sepoys. With such a system of defence, the Straits settlements would prove the most economically maintained of all Her Majesty's Colonies. Even, however, if their revenues did not suffice to cover their whole Civil and Military charges, it cannot be denied that the National benefit derived from them would entitle them to some contribution from the State.

Were such contribution necessary—and I am of opinion that, with a careful administration, it would not—it might be furnished jointly by the British and Indian Governments in the respective proportions of the benefit they received from the settlements, the amount of the trade of each being the test of their respective shares.

The earnest desire of the inhabitants of the Straits Settlements, Native and European, to be transferred from the Indian to the Colonial Department arises from the conviction that their interests are better understood in England than in India, while England itself has a much greater interest in them than India has. With the exception of the single article of opium, the latter furnishes little to the trade of the Straits, and receives less from them. On the other hand, the principal trade of the Straits Settlements is with England : and as proof of the value and rapid growth of this branch of our commerce, I quote from the Returns of the Board of Trade. In 1856, the Exports of British produce to Singapore, &c. &c., amounted to 872,014*l.*, and in 1860 to 1,671,092*l.*, or within four years they had risen by better than 90 per cent. Our Imports from the Straits Settlements in 1856 were of the value of 806,489*l.*, and in 1860 they amounted to 1,054,042*l.* In 1861 there was a great decline in our Exports to the Straits Settlements corresponding to that which had taken place in most other branches of our Export trade, for their value was no more than 1,027,018*l.*, being an increase of only 27 per cent. over those of 1856. It was very different with the imports, for they had arisen to 1,944,515*l.*, being an increase in five years of better than 140 per cent.

J. CRAWFURD.

21st April 1862.—*Singapore Free Press, June 18.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

A CAPTAIN, BOLTON, has patented an invention by which news coming from America or elsewhere can be gleaned from ships while yet 20 miles from land, and by this means three hours start gained over the present method of telegraphing. This is effected by means of an electric light. Captain Bolton is now busily engaged, in connection with Mr. Whitehouse, the celebrated engineer of Atlantic submarine telegraph fame, in perfecting and applying his invention, by which also he profess to be able to discover the approach of an enemy 500 yards off during the darkest night without those who use the light being seen.—*Hurkaru, June 24.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THE TWO "HURKARUS."

(From the Englishman, June 24.)

WHEN it became necessary to expose and condemn the disingenuous artifices with which the Bengal Government sent home for circulation charges and libels, individual and general, which they did not venture upon publishing here ; there was no more strenuous protest against the meanness and dishonesty of the procedure than that of our contemporary the *Hurkaru*. What is disgraceful to a government is not honourable to a journalist in like circumstances ; such as those to which a correspondent has called our attention. We wonder how the *Hurkaru* would like it if the Government now turned the tables on him and asked him, as they very well might, for an explanation of the difference between the expressions of the opinion on the case of the execution of John Rudd for home circulation, and for publication for Calcutta as shown in the following parallel excerpt :—

Overland Hurkaru. June 22nd.	Calcutta *Hurkaru* June 23rd.
It is our painful duty to record the fact that a European has been doomed to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for causing the death of a native. The case has attracted considerable attention from the fact that the evidence for the prosecution failed, in the opinion of many, to prove malice on the part of the prisoner. It would appear too that a majority of the jury wished to recommend him to mercy, whilst a minority contended that a verdict of manslaughter would meet the justice of the case. These facts only transpired after the verdict of "wilful murder" had been returned ; but immediate steps were taken by the counsel for the prisoner, and a few other philanthropic individuals, to obtain, if possible, a remission of the sentence. A monster petition signed by over three thousand, one-third of whom were natives of high character and position, was presented to the Viceroy. We regret to say that the prayer has not been complied with, and the unfortunate man will suffer to-morrow morning. It will be seen that the Viceroy expresses his deep regret at being compelled to decline interfering with the course of the law, but we cannot help expressing *our opinion that the prisoner is a victim, in a great measure, to party feeling which ran high in the councils of the Viceroy.*	Before this sheet is in the hands of our readers the wretched man Rudd will have ceased to exist. The refusal of the Government to extend mercy to him has caused a profound sensation, in which disappointment, regret and indignation are blended. Many passionate appeals were made during the last forty-eight hours in favour of a commutation of the sentence on the subject but we felt that our countrymen would recognise in their calmer moments that *the Government, equally with themselves, had been swayed by conscientious motives.* We regret as much as ever the decision which has been arrived at, but can no more suppose that Lord Elgin is unjust, than that we have been desirous of obstructing the impartial administration of the law. In this case the rulers and the people have been at variance, upon a question of feeling, of conscience—perhaps of knowledge—*each doing their duty to heaven and their fellow-man.*

For English tastes it seems to have been thought expedient to put the execution in the light of a base judicial murder, in which a man convicted by a minority of a jury has been sacrificed to the resolve of some unnamed members of the Executive, to offer a European life in propitiation of their "mild Arian brethren." In Calcutta the other side of the shield is presented ; the government has been swayed only by conscientious motives, Lord Elgin is as unquestionably just, as the *Hurkaru* is constitutional in his support of the law ; everybody, both rulers and people, have done their duty to heaven and their fellow-man ;—even to the fellow European whom on the other page they have sacrificed to the party feeling ;—and all is serene. A more atrocious charge it is impossible to bring against the members of a government, who are well known to have sought every loophole of escape for the unhappy criminal ; and a more unworthy mode of sending such a charge forth into the world, whilst the declaration of its untruth stood ready in the same office to lay before the men so charged, it is not easy to conceive. There can be no doubt in any honourable man's mind that no other course was possible to the government ; and that, honourable as the feeling which prompted the petition against that course undoubtedly was in the breasts of the petitioners, it was doubtless also an error in judgment to raise false hopes and painful contentions by mooting it.

SARAHUMPORE AFFAIR.

(From the Oudh Gazette, June 28.)

LATE accounts state that the prolonged and wanton persecution to which poor Eldred has been subjected, at the hands of the Collector and Magistrate of Sarahumpore, has at last produced its natural effects—the unfortunate man being reduced to the condition of a hopeless maniac ; and that Mr. Vans Agnew, alarmed at the result of his own barbarous abuse of power, has at length released his victim, now that insanity has rendered him incapable of feeling further mental torment, and the continuance of active hostility to him would be brutal. If the facts of the case be as declared, (and not a title of denial of them has been put forward in reply to the harrowing details published in several most respectable journals,) there can be no manner of question, that the Magistrate, who could thus commit an European on mere suspicion to the closest and most rigorous imprisonment, at a time of the year, too, when a close dungeon means probable death for such a man, astounding the rigors of that incarceration by every possible means—refusing him pen and paper, though called upon to defend himself on charges affecting his liberty for life—denying him communication with his family and friends outside—turning his house and home his wretched wife and unoffending children—refusing him copies of the charges preferred against him—denying him every prisoner's unquestionable right to hear all proceedings against himself—refusing him all manner of trial and all chance of self-clearance month after month now for the better part of a year—refusing respectable and sufficient bail while proofs were being sought for to substantiate a mere suspicion against the prisoner : if this be all true, (and we do not a whit exaggerate the matter as reported by papers directly informed), there can be no doubt that the petty tyrant, who has thus outraged the law, and humanity too, is liable to very severe penalties, from which no plea of "good faith" can protect him. Whether the story be wholly true, or partially overdrawn, it is in either case incumbent upon the authorities to investigate this matter : it will not do that a public impeachment of offence so damning be suffered to pass unlistened to. If Mr. Vans Agnew be himself content to put up with the ill-repute this case has invested him with, throughout all reading India, we do not envy his disposition : but the Government cannot tafford that the nation should be led to believe, that the robe of justice may possibly be thus besmeared and defiled, with impunity. Silence implies consent ; and in no sort of matters does the rule hold good more generally than with the public, in cases like this. Justice, like the virtue of Cæsar's wife, must not even be *suspected* ; and it will not do that accusations so public and so flagrant as have been made in this case, should be suspected to be even possibly well-founded in any public officer's judicial conduct, without the thing being thoroughly scrutinized.

But who shall bring about this most necessary investigation—either vindicating the Magistrate's official purity, or punishing his flagrant abuse of power ? In England, a similar accusation would call forth a multitude of influences, which should at once either stay the tumult by proving it groundless, or drag the criminal to justice, were he ten times over a Civilian and a Magistrate. Here, the Press has not always that power, though in various instances it has been markedly efficacious in effecting reforms. The Bombay Government has just ordered, or is about to order a Commission to proceed to Kaityawar, to investigate charges made by a writer in the *Bombay Gazette* against Major Barr, which charges are not by very much as damning or as plain as those which have been made against Mr. Vans Agnew.

There is an Association, however, from whose magniloquent and loudly trumpetted professions, one might be induced, indeed, to hope for something, were it not that its practice has all along been so entirely in opposition to its precepts, that we do not suppose Mr. Eldred's fate would excite any very *active* sympathy from its committee, had he even been strangled in his cell, instead of being only goaded into idiotcy. Had he been connected with the Tea interest in any shape, or had he been dragged to jail from an Indigo factory, or had he personal claims (say) on the Mackey and Carter clique, then there might possibly have been some cognizance taken of his case. The Association we allude to (the Landholders' and Commercial,) is very largely supported by subscriptions from the Mofussil, which subscriptions it obtains on the pretext that its energies are zealously directed to the protection of the Englishman and his interests, situated beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In common with all interested in the conditions of English life in the Mofussil, and English chances of equity at the hands of untrained and (so to speak) irresponsible Judges and Magistrates, armed with bad laws, we looked for very much at the hands of Society ; and, deluded by its well put promises, did our best to support and popularize it. We need not say now, that our disgust at the sham which the thing has proved is in inverse proportion to the hopes it so falsely held out, and the satisfaction which its honest dealing with the vital interests it assumed to adopt would have occasioned us. Such hollow and most injurious public mockeries should be put down. We put it to those of our readers who have held to organize this Association, and whose subscriptions still help to continue it in its delusive existence, what benefits they have derived from it—what practical use they can recognize in it at all, except, indeed, for the purposes of a certain few individuals, and a certain few close and exceptional interests. The Landholders' affair is just on the same footing as sundry other *British Indian* affairs, all of which are more or less shams, many of them much worse then mere sham ; all work on the same principle : their originators and users managing to represent a large number of names, aggregating in the whole a certain amount of apparent influence, which is wielded by a commitete, who again are merely the inert cat's-paw used by other men for their own purposes alone—such purposes being in many instances *quasi* public, for the sake of appearances, but really private in all practical effect. It is not without much reluctance that we have made these remarks.

But, to return to our subject : it is not only in justice to poor Eldred that we deem it the duty of the Press of India to clamour for investigation. It is for the sake of all of us, and each of us all personally. It is not the less necessary for the sake of the accused Magistrate himself, and for the sake of the law. Eldred's absolute right to redress, if he has suffered thus, are undeniable and must be held sacred. If Mr. Vans Agnew may with impunity outrage the law, and abuse his trust, past human endurance with his victim to bear, every Magistrate in Upper India may do the same with each one of us, should circumstances unfortunately render us obnoxious to power. On the other hand, if there be untruth or exaggeration in the terrible details that have been published so widely, it should be proved ; so that it be not undeservedly that the name of the Collector and Magistrate of Saharumpore stink in the nostrils of his fellow-countrymen in India and in Europe, in connection with this most singular and painful case.

ENGLISH PRESS.

CAPTURE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the Daily News, May 29.)

To people at home the most interesting accident of a war is the capture of the enemy's correspondence, when some great man's carriage or cabinet is overhauled. Some of us remember the capture of Joseph Bonaparte's carriage in the Pyrenees, and Napoleon's portfolio in the retreat from Moscow, and the intense curiosity with which we read the remarks of official and eminent Frenchmen on their own affairs at a time of crisis. The Federal forces which have penetrated the South have lately been supplying their fellow-citizens with a similar study.

In the *National Intelligencer* of Washington we see published portions of a correspondence captured from the Confederates, which is almost as entertaining on this side the water as it it exciting in the Federal capital. On board the Calhoun, Confederate steamer, which was caught in the attempt to run the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi, was found a bundle of correspondence between Confederate agents in Europe and their employers in the States ; and in these letters occur notices of things said, done, and expected in England, France, Belgium, and Portugal, which come upon us now with a singular effect. It is, for instance, strange to find that Mr. King, who has been acting on behalf of a scheme for establishing a line of steamers from Georgia to Europe as soon as the Confederate Government should be recognised, has been actually favouring Lord Russell with his advice whom to appoint as "her Majesty's Minister, to reside near the Government of the Confederate States." The Englishman who has had the misfortune to be regarded with this kind and degree of favour is Mr. Crawford, the British Consul at Havannah, who is described as "a thorough Southerner." As the rest of the Southern intelligence is mainly untrue, this report of our Consul at Havannah may be so too ; but Mr. King declares that he wrote as above to Earl Russell on the 6th of last December.

The earliest transaction related in these letters is so far back as June, 1860—five months before the election of Mr. Lincoln—at which time we find a Mr. J. M. Vernon very busy at Brussels, "operating" on behalf of Southern independence, and reporting progress to Mr. King. One of the strangest documents is a letter from a New York citizen, announcing that Fort Sumter would be attacked that same day—April 10, 1861—and that an attack on Fort Pickens would follow ; after which the Steam Company would prosper, as capital would flow in immediately after the recognition of the Confederate Republic—an incident which was expected to follow of course, and at once, upon the attack on Fort Sumter. The levity with which the struggle is treated is as remarkable as the absurdity of the anticipations of triumph. Mr. Cochran writes from Macon, Georgia, that "few care a cuss whether Lincoln's Inauguration Address means fight or no." Mr. Beverley Tucker, "who is still in Paris," was very happy last June in the certainty that "the rascals" of the North "cannot cope with" the South, and are in fact "utterly inefficient ;" but he thought it as well that there should be the additional security of Great Britain being on bad terms with the North. This gentleman "would forgive" England her "self-conceit and hollow philanthropy," in consideration of her "blowing the blockade sky high." We fear there is no doubt that, now we see another June without this having been done, England must go without Mr. Beverley Tucker's forgiveness of her anti-slavery doctrine and conduct. We get some light here as to the speculations of last year on the state of dissolution and thaw in which the Union was to find itself ere this. A Mr. E. Peirse writes to Mr. King from Dieppe, pointing out the probability that Maine will join Canada, and that the Western States will make a new Secession—which is one of Mr. Spencer's favourite notions. Mr. Peirse renders his letter more valuable and encouraging by telling Mr. King "how to get at the London *Times*." The advice should not go more than it is worth, as this is only one of a hundred schemes for getting at everybody, and securing all Europe on behalf of the South. The writer, who seems to rank highest of the whole crew, and who is treated with great deference under his assumed name of "Maryland," makes one declaration which is rather too specific to be trusted with the ridicule which the other braggarts excite. "Maryland" writes this from London, apparently : "I feel authorised, after having had two friendly conferences with a prominent member of the Foreign-office, and one with one of the most, if not with *the* most, influential of the confidential advisers of the Sovereign, to give it as my belief that but little hesitation and delay would be met with in attaining this desired result," the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. In this country we know how to understand this : some official persons had been telling American gentlemen, what anybody could tell them, that England recognises all duly established government ; but that this is all, ought to be made clear to Americans in Washington, and in Paris, and everywhere else, who will see these letters in every American newspaper they open.

Our readers may remember the name of Mr. O'Sullivan, the United States Minister at Lisbon. A year ago he sent an ode to the Washington papers, all patriotism, and meant to be sung to "The Star-splangled Banner." Scarcely credible as it seems, this personage was, three months later, ready to do anything for the Southern cause, but chained down at Lisbon "by absolute want of means." Of all the complaints made, this is the commonest ; there is no point on which the whole body of agitators are so unanimous. The "failure for want of funds" which they exult in anticipating for the North is still future ; but their own poverty is actual and pressing. Mr. Vernon is "entirely out of money." Mr. Calhoun complains that the foreign bankers "will take no drafts on the South at all," and that the pressure of poverty beats all the hard times he had ever known. Mr. Haussoilier begs the future Southern Ambassador to remember his services. Mr. Mitchell writes to Mr. King, "I did not expect you would let me support *your* "expenses ; and our old acquaintance. Mr. Yancey, is applied to by Mr. Hutchinson to furnish the address of Mr. King, the reason assigned for the request being "that I have instructions to direct my solicitor to arrest him for a considerable debt."

Thus have fared the Secession agents in their own chosen field of action—European agitation. Their adversity is entirely unconnected with the fortunes of war. Their manœuvres began at least half-a-year before any State seceded ; and this correspondent bears earlier dates than that of any Confederate reverse in the war. They are a set of ignorant, narrow-minded, conceited slaveholders, and agents of slaveholders—infirm in judgment, and reckless about means, as slaveholders get to be, in all countries and all times. They despised the strength of the Free States, not understanding the causes of that strength ; and they partly blinded themselves, in the endeavour to blind others, to the weakness of their own enterprise. Though their defeats in the field had not begun, they must have been more or less discouraged by their own failure to obtain support in Europe, even by such reckless promises, and such delusive representations as they did not scruple to offer ; and now the exposure of their correspondence through the press must crown their mortifications.

The only piece of genuine encouragement they seem to have received is from a quarter which will excite less surprise now than it would at the date of the letter. Mr. Haussoilier (who hopes to be remembered by the future Ambassador for his services) refers to certain gratifying assurances or information afforded by M. Chevallier to Mr. King, and further mentions that a Secession pamphlet of Mr. King's was published at M. Chevallier's request. We have seen lately how M. Chevallier has been carried away by the Southern professions of free trade superficial and fluctuating as they are ; and his unfaithfulness to every other principle of freedom, in the American case, is a matter of deep regret in other countries than his own. We see little else to regret in this mass of correspondence, dismal as is the picture it gives of wasted energy, and of a long course of deceptive agitation gone through to no purpose. Dreary as is the view it is better than would have been the success of such schemes as those represented by Mr. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia.

THE REPORT OF THE DEFENCE COMMISSION.

(From the Daily News, May 29.)

THE Report of the Defence Commission was yesterday published, and it will surprise no one to find that its gallant authors have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing since the date of their first Report. The professional mind is peculiarly obstinate in defence, and peculiarly resolute in refusing to capitulate before any raw force of new facts or arguments. We impeach, therefore, neither the ability nor the candour of those officers who, having already arrived at and announced the conclusion that Spithead could not be defended otherwise than by fixed forts, now inform us that nothing which has taken place in Hampton Roads or in the New Orleans channel has in any degree modified their opinion. We must indeed acknowledge the frankness with which they admit that, after the action between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, "it appeared to them that, under all the circumstances, the doubts which took possession of the public mind as to the expediency of constructing the forts at Spithead were "not unreasonable." But the experiments with Sir W. Armstrong's 12-ton gun, when at 200 yards he broke some damaged plates of the *Warrior*, and lodged his shot in some sound ones, have reassured them that all such doubts of the power of forts to annihilate ships are illusory. To the suggestion that what has been done at 200 yards is no indication of what can be done at 2,000, the actual range which the forts will have, they reply with cheering confidence, that Sir W. Armstrong is now engaged in making a 22-ton gun, which, at 1,300 yards, will prove as effective as the 12-ton was at 200 yards, and that "he believes that if he succeeds in rifling it, an amount of damage equal to that lately obtained upon the Warrior's target may be affected at a distances of 3,000 yards." They abstain, however, from telling us that such an amount of damage would be destructive to an enemy's ship, and they are honest enough to add in a note that the Chairman of the Iron-plate Committee has informed them that armour-plates of 7½ inches thick would resist the Armstrong gun, even at 200 yards. But even if we grant the assumption that Sir W. Armstrong can succeed in making a gun which he has not yet made, and that no ships shall hereafter be built with armour-plates of 7½ inches thick, we shall still have advanced but a very little way along the path which we must take to reach the conclusions of the Defence Commission. For they tell us that, avowedly and of set purpose, they have disregarded all the circumstances of actual warfare in which guns and ships "have lately been tried, and thought it safer to draw their conclusions from experiments made in this country." That is to say, that they have taken as the basis of their judgment experiments made in cool blood, in broad daylight, against fixed targets, at a distance of a couple of hundred yards, when the question really involved is the value of such ordnance in the heat of battle, under the darkness of night, the blinding effect of smoke, against moving objects at a mile distance. Obviously, nothing but a foregone conclusion could have so warped the minds of educated men as to lead them to suppose that arguments drawn from the one set of circumstances could be applied to the other. By all the rules of experiments, a wooden fleet passing, at half musket range, forts mounting a hundred guns, ought to have been sent to the bottom : yet at New Orleans, in defiance of theory, such a fleet passed such forts unharmed. So, in every principle of gunnery it may be demonstrated that rifled guns can hit, and damage passing vessels, and yet if we only suppose the enemy to choose his own time, he may in practice run a whole fleet past them without receiving a shot. Yet such are the data on which this Report is founded. It adopts for its axioms the propositions that Sir W. Armstrong will succeed in what he has not dared to promise ; that the *Warrior* represents the ultimate strength of which iron-plated ships are capable ; that an enemy will never make an attack except in broad daylight and in clear weather ; and that artillery in action, at 2,000 yards range, will be precisely as effective against a moving object as against a fixed target, at one-tenth the distance, at Shoeburyness. If one of these propositions fails the case of the Defence Commission is ruined. But if we are to be called upon to grant them all, may we not add the moderate further suggestion, that by the time they all come true mortars will have been invented which will destroy Portsmouth without passing the "Needles ?"

From the wild flights of the imagination into which the Defence Commissioners lead us, it is a positive relief to drop down into a sober anticipation of the actual conditions in which we should be placed by the outbreak of a state of war. That the adoption of steam power, and of the other advantages offered by modern science, will redound solely to the advantage of assailants, is a theory which few persons except the Premier are hardy enough to avow. That the end of all discovery will be to reduce us to the position in which the ancient Britons were when they sought safety from invaders in walls and forts, is a conclusion at which the nation, with all respect for the Defence Commission, finds it difficult to arrive. Rather we turn to the more recent instances of warfare, and trust, not unhopefully, that civilization, which has till now only augmented England's relative greatness and security, will not bestow her in her future hour of need. Our fathers believed that their true security was in the sea, and we are not degenerate on that element. If iron is to displace wood in the hulls of our vessels, if rifled guns are to supersede long carronades, we still maintain more than our relative superiority in material and manufacture. Our policy has ever been to maintain the command of the Channel, and to that policy we must still adhere. Holding that command, we have before now sealed up our enemy's ports rather than confined ourselves to the defence of our own. In the great war we paralysed our enemy's fleets by blockades, though we had only sailing vessels which a storm might wreck or a gale drive sway. Now we should effect the same result far more certainly by steamers, which would be unremitting in their watch and unswerving from their post. If by accepting a battle our fes should succeed in getting a few vessels undisabled to sea, there would surely be still found means of meeting them at sea, without letting them within range of our harbours. But if they should adventure on such dangerous service, it is assuredly not a line of fixed forts that would protect Portsmouth. We have shown before now that they might pass the forts almost undiscovered, and certainly unharmed, and that once within and encountered by our own vessels, the forts would not dare to fire for fear of hitting, at such extreme ranges, their friends instead of their enemies. Such are the plain answers of common sense and experience to the extravagant theories propounded by strategists in Pall-mall, and endorsed by the astute leader of the aristocratic party in the House of Commons. And such is all the answer that Englishmen need care to give to those who tell them that now there is no safety but in a double line of defence, that they must prepare themselves for the destruction of our whole fleet if hostilities should ever again break out, and must regulate their conduct by the assumption that the enemy's power will be triumphant everywhere, save where our shores lie under the protecting range of a 22-ton Armstrong mounted on a granite fort.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Bombay June, 1862.

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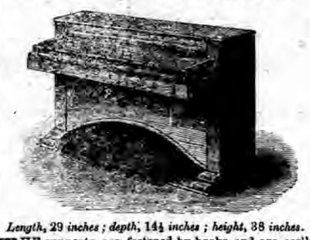

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